

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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1. The Health Department, responsible for health services in Shanghai, occupies the third and fourth floors of the Shanghai Municipality Building on the corner of Honan and Kiangsi Roads. The department is headed by an administrative manager, with two qualified physicians as his assistants, and includes the following: hospitals, a dentistry, a preventive medicine section, and a propaganda section for public health and hygiene.
2. There are 10 or 12 district health departments throughout Shanghai. Each department has a large hall where compulsory political meetings are held once a week for the entire medical staff of the district. These consist of lectures and Soviet movies and general "brain washing".
3. All health department employees, including nurses and hospital assistants, are automatically registered in the Union of Health Department Workers. Doctors are automatically registered in a separate professional union. There is also a Union of Hospital Managers and a Union of Hospital Employees. All health organizations are government-controlled. The powers of the above professional unions have dwindled, and they now merely serve to carry out government instructions, mainly the removal of reactionary elements.
4. The old Chinese Medical Association still exists. It has 3,000 of the 5,000 doctors in Shanghai as members, including physicians using obsolete methods and a number of pharmacists practicing medicine. This association is now wholly under the control of the government. The old-style doctors who formerly directed its affairs were forced to resign and their places were taken by young doctors who support the regime.
5. Hospital service in Shanghai is well developed. New hospitals have not been established, but the old foreign hospitals have been reorganized,

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enlarged, and improved. There are special hospitals for emergency cases in every quarter of Shanghai. Transportation by ambulance is free.

6. The largest hospitals in Shanghai include:

- a. Hospital St. Marie, the former French University Clinic on Rue Pere Robert, has 1,500 beds and all departments. About 2,000 patients receive ambulatory treatment daily in two special buildings.
- b. General Hospital, formerly Belgian, on Soochow Road near Soochow Creek, has 1,000 beds. It has all the specialized departments, except one for contagious diseases. A new building built in 1952 is used for ambulatory treatment.
- c. The former Belgian Radium Institute, now the center for cancer research, has several hundred beds. It is headed by the well known anti-Communist Dr. George WOO, for lack of another candidate.
- d. The former private Nan Yang Hospital, has between 300 and 400 beds and all departments except contagious diseases. Its primitive equipment has not been replaced, and it is one of the dirtiest hospitals in Shanghai.
- e. The former British Country Hospital on Great Western Road, one of the most modern hospitals, is reserved for Soviet patients. It has a bed capacity of 600, but is used for 150 patients only. A very large room with a balcony has a maximum of two beds. The medical staff consists mainly of Soviet doctors. Chinese physicians, including the heart specialist TUNG, are under strict supervision. All the workers at this hospital have a special card which is checked by a soldier on entering and leaving.
- f. The former Victoria Nursing Home, which has been considerably enlarged, occupies 10 stories and has at least 600 beds. It employs the best Chinese doctors and Soviet specialists in special cases. This hospital treats only members of the professional unions. It is difficult to obtain admission to the hospital, where treatment is the cheapest in Shanghai.
- g. The clinic next to the Victoria Nursing Home, open to the entire population, receives 1,000 patients daily, but even this is not sufficient to cover needs. A first visit costs JMP 1,000 and further visits JMP 500, which is inexpensive in comparison with other clinics.
- h. The Shanghai Hospital in the Zikawei quarter has 2,000 beds and all departments.
- i. The former German Paulum Hospital in the center of the town has 600 beds.
- j. The Tunghi University Hospital has approximately 500 beds.
- k. The St. Elizabeth University Hospital has 400 beds.
- l. The Hospital at the corner of Avenue Road and Peking Road, has 1,500 beds.
- m. A hospital consisting of three or four buildings on the former Rue Frelupt,¹ now reserved for the wounded from Korea.
- n. A military hospital in the Kiangwan quarter near the airport.

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7. There is a clinic attached to practically every hospital. In 1952 the authorities began to establish additional clinics by allowing private physicians to open dispensaries. For this privilege, physicians were required to give inoculations for cholera, smallpox, diphtheria and typhus according to health department orders.
8. Hospitalization and medical treatment in the clinics is open to the entire population, but is separate for working and non-working persons. Workers receive treatment at their employer's expense, and there are special agreements between private and government enterprises and hospitals and clinics to this effect; non-workers must pay for themselves. Treatment costs JMP 2,000 to JMP 3,000 in the morning and JMP 5,000 in the afternoon.
9. There is a special clinic for Soviet citizens, which is also open to the rest of the population. A Soviet citizen, who is a member of the Union of Soviet Citizens², pays JMP 5,000 for a consultation as compared to JMP 11,000 paid by a non-Soviet.
10. Pharmaceuticals are available in large supply. There are ten pharmaceutical factories in Shanghai, including the Sine, Star, a foreign establishment, and New Star works, producing various medicines including sulphamidin, vitamins (including B-12), digitalis, penicillin, chloromycin, and Rimofon. A special laboratory manufactures sera.
11. PAS streptomycin, aureomycin, and terramycin of American manufacture are imported from Hong Kong and are amply available. It is possible to obtain Squibbs penicillin, streptomycin from Canada; Organon³ penicillin; hormones of Dutch origin; and vitamin B-12 and liver extract of British, French, German, and American manufacture.
12. Medicines can be purchased at any pharmacy, some freely and some with a doctor's prescription. All pharmacies are privately owned. Pharmaceuticals of local manufacture are comparatively expensive, and the population prefers foreign medicines, even the simpler ones.
13. Medical staffs are being trained as rapidly as possible. Almost every hospital has a school for nurses, with a three year training course. Male medical assistants are not unusual in China. A minimum of 200 to 250 regular students are graduated every year from Shanghai's four medical schools. There were rumors that a shorter course for general medicine would be introduced, with four years study instead of six. Specialization in a certain field now requires eight years of study, but it is believed that in the future the period of medical study will be reduced.
14. Veteran physicians are sent to serve short periods on the Korean front, some for two months, others for six. Medical assistants are sent by groups, each time from a different hospital. It is reported that in one case a group of 70 persons was sent from one hospital. Young doctors are exempt from this service, and instead are sent to various provinces in China.

 Comments.

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1. Rue Frelupt is now named Chien Kuo, Hsi (1696/0948/6007).
2. Probably the Soviet Citizens Association.
3. Organon is the trade name of a Dutch concern which manufactures pharmaceuticals.

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